

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1860.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 34 cts. per quarter, out of the State 64 cts. per quarter.

The Carriers are prohibited from selling any copies of the Journal.

Our neighbours of the *Herald* having swallowed *ad valorem*, and evidently having little to say upon the subject until some fresh inspiration is received from head quarters, amuse themselves by finding fault with Democratic meetings, and the doings therein. The *Herald* indulges in a long comment on Mr. Hall's remarks made at the meeting of Tuesday night, last, and also offers some sage and sapient advice and criticism to our humble self. We think the *Herald* misrepresents the remarks of Mr. Hall in his speech on Tuesday night in reference to the Leecompton Convention. He alluded to it in passing, and in effect said the Southern oppositionists alleged that the Democratic party committed a grave error in relation thereto. But that error, if an error had been committed, they ought at least to concede it was committed while the party was occupying ground deemed by it advantageous for the promotion of Southern rights and interests.

As the *Herald's* criticisms on Mr. Moore's knuckles—the table, Mr. Alderman's manner of sitting down, and Mr. Fulton's manner of getting up really amount to nothing, *ad valorem*, we shall not trouble our readers with any further reference thereto. As the *Herald* has as yet met no argument against *ad valorem*—meets none in its yesterday's issue—and is likely to meet none hereafter, we shall leave it for the present without offering it any Democratic advice in return for its sage admonitions. A glance over the *Fayetteville Observer's* of some time since, will, perhaps, reveal what a distinguished Opposition oppositionist regards as its peculiar sphere of labor and of success. We would inform the *Herald* that last week we conversed with more than one leading member of the opposition party, who understood the new hobby called *ad valorem*, quite well enough to regulate and denounce it. The *Herald* will be apt to discover these things before the rice-bird and regatta seasons return to comfort and console it.

The Raleigh Register indulges in a long criticism upon the platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention, and animadverts particularly upon that which opposes the agitation for a change of the Constitution, introduced into the politics of our State by the opposition party. The Register thinks that the use of the word *premature*, in connection with the word *unjust*, vitiates the whole thing.

Permit us to ask the Register if in the prematurity of any cause may not consist its justice. It may not be wrong for a widower to get married again, but the generally received opinion is that it would be premature and unjust for a man to take a second spouse during the life of the first. If A and B enter into partnership and under the terms of that partnership contract certain debts and other responsibilities, and one of them dies, let us suppose for either A to say to B or B to say to A, let us change the conditions of our partnership, so as to shift the liability of these debts already contracted with mutual consent, from me to you. New terms may not be unjust after death contracted under the old ones have been paid; until then the agitation is premature and the result of its success would be injustice.

These are not the only reasons that might be advanced for believing this agitation to be premature, and therefore unjust; nor does its injustice consist solely in its prematurity. It is impolitic, as calculated to produce divisions between sections and classes, and it is dangerous from the effect of such divisions at home as well as abroad. It is dangerous alike in its present effects and its future consequences.

The Fayetteville Observer, in its issue of the 15th instant, while animadverting upon the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention, avowing the opposition of said Convention to disturbing any of the sectional compromises of the Constitution, quotes at length from a speech delivered in 1854, by Hon. W. A. Graham, one main object being to create the impression that the landed qualification for voters for members of the Senate, done away with by the measure known as free suffrage, was in the nature of a sectional compromise for the benefit of the West, as the existing constitutional restriction, as regards the mode of taxation upon negroes, was for the benefit of the East.

There might be something in this if the facts of the case afforded any foundation upon which it could stand. There might be some foundation for the assertion, did it appear that the West contained the largest landed interest either in area or assessed value, but the reverse is the case. Landed property could not be oppressively taxed without such oppressive taxation falling upon the East, and the idea of the Senatorial voter qualification being a sectional compromise, is, on the face of it, opposed to the facts and reason of the case.

By way of illustration, we take at random four Eastern and four Western counties, including among the latter the large slaveholding county of Orange, now regarded as a central county:

EASTERN COUNTIES.			
Area Sq. miles.	Slaves.	Free.	
Edgecombe.....	6,847	8,642	
New Hanover.....	8,548	9,087	
Craven.....	8,551	8,759	
Halifax.....	8,954	7,638	
Total	32,000	34,125	
WESTERN COUNTIES.			
Area Sq. miles.	Slaves.	Free.	
Burke.....	1,171	11,708	
Orange.....	650	2,344	11,811
Rock.....	450	8,460	11,811
Guilford.....	600	3,186	19,754
Total	2,271	34,323	

Now, here we see four Eastern counties possessing one-third more land—more area—than a corresponding number of Western counties, having about the same or a rather larger representative population. The idea of this so-called protection for land, being a sectional compromise for the benefit of the West, is simply absurd—in this matter the West could not be oppressed without the East being much more largely oppressed. The figures in regard to population, however, show why another sort of compromise, as a sectional compromise, does exist and is insisted upon.

We hardly think it is right for our opponents to misrepresent our platform. The Raleigh Register says that our platform "proposes to tax equally all interests and classes of property," etc. The platform proposes to adjust taxation so as to bear as equally as practicable within the limits of the Constitution, upon the various interests and classes of property in all sections of the State. We do not think that any unbending uniform rate would bear equally. As in adjusting a national tariff upon imports, so in levying State taxes, some classes of property will bear easily a rate which could not be borne by other classes.

We are requested to state that the Farmers' Club of Spring Garden and Rocky Point, in New Hanover county, will meet on the 4th Friday of this month, at Mr. Hinton E. Carr's, instead of the 4th Saturday, as inadvertently stated in a recent communication in this paper.

We are glad to hear of the formation of this Club, and we think it is calculated to do a vast deal of good.

Through Mr. Kelley, Market street, we have from T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, "The Haunted Homestead and other Nouvellettes," with an autobiography of the Author," by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. Complete in one large duodecimo volume, bound in cloth, for one dollar and twenty-five cents; or in two volumes, paper cover, for one dollar.

St. Patrick's Day.

To-day is the anniversary of the death of St. Patrick, the tutelary saint of Ireland. The date, and even the place of his birth is disputed. All that appears certain is that he died during the last half of the fifth century—say between 455 and 493. Some say he was born in Scotland; others place his nativity in France, and some still farther South, in one of the great European peninsulas of Spain or Italy. However all this may be, it is conceded that he was a pious and devoted missionary, and succeeded by his zeal and energy in introducing Christianity into Ireland long before the conversion of England to that faith.

Stripping the history of this really great and good man of all the romantic incidents with which the zeal of an imaginative people has surrounded it, we can readily imagine that the success of his preachings, illustrated as his doctrines were by the purity and sanctity of his own life, must have appeared little less than miraculous.

If the Irish people had never celebrated other anniversaries, commemorative of worse men or worse deeds, it would have been well for them. The memory of the devoted messenger of peace, allied as it is with the history of christianity, is something much more worthy of respect than that of the battle of the Boyne, where Irish blood flowed freely on both sides in maintenance of the quarrel of English James or Dutch William, strangers and tyrants both, who had no stronger interest in the people of Ireland than that expressed by William, in his defective English, when he assured them that he came for "their goods—for all their goods," and he took nearly all they had. Patrimones which had escaped the grasping hands of the Henries, of Elizabeth and of Cromwell, fell into the clutches of William and his adventures, and Ireland—nominally free—nominally an integral part of an Empire whose panegirists pronounce it the greatest that the sun has ever shone upon, is socially and in fact a conquered country. The revenues of her lands, owned by strangers, held by titles derived from conquest, spent in England or on the Continent in dissipation and extravagance.

We believe historians, Protestant and Catholic alike, concede that Patrick the Missionary, canonized by the Catholic Church as St. Patrick, was a truly good, holy and apostolic man.

Mr. Pool and Equal Taxation. The Standard and the Journal and the Democrat have made a marvelous discovery, viz: that Mr. Pool voted against certain ad valorem bills before the last Legislature. Very good reasons can be given for his vote, and Mr. Pool will doubtless make them known in good time. We do not see how he could have voted for Mr. Bledsoe's proposition; for he was elected to the Legislature to make laws under the Constitution, not in plain violation of one of its provisions, and he was elected to do so. Nor for a proposition to call a Convention to amend the Constitution on a most important point at that time not mooted before his constituents. Mr. Bledsoe's proposition to do so, for other purposes.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

The Observer mistakes the question. The Journal has not made any such discovery as the Observer speaks about. Mr. Bledsoe's proposition did not propose to make laws in plain violation of one of the provisions of the Constitution, as the Observer asserts.

Mr. Bledsoe's third resolution asserts: That in the collection of revenue, for the support of the government, and the payment of the public debt, it is unjust, and inequitable, to discriminate in favor of, or against any particular class of persons, or any particular species of property, not contemplated by the framers of our Constitution.

Thus making an exception in favor of all provisions of that character contemplated by the framers of our constitution. But Mr. Pool not only voted against introducing the committee on finance to bring in a bill, but he voted against the abstract principle.

Mr. Pool says in his letter of acceptance, that the principle in regard to ad valorem taxation is so manifestly just and equal in its operation, that it ought to be incorporated into the constitution with the least possible delay.

On Monday, December 6th, 1858, Mr. Pool, a Senator of the State of North Carolina, solemnly recorded his vote, under the obligations of his Senatorial oath, in opposition to that principle.

On January 31st, 1859, Mr. Pool voted to lay on the table a bill to call a Convention for the purpose in question, postponing it indefinitely, so far as his vote went, although now he cannot endure any delay.

There appears to be some talk of changing the place of holding the National Democratic Convention from Charleston to some other and larger city. It is even said that the National Executive Committee have such a thing under consideration, and the bare mention of the thing appears to have put the Charlestonians into quite an excited condition.

We take it that all this talk is only talk. The National Committee has no more power in the premises than any other thirty odd gentlemen in the country.—The last Convention which assembled at Cincinnati left upon the place meeting—the time only, was left to the decision of the Executive Committee.

But why Charleston, whose organs are always abusing National Conventions, and talking disrespectfully of such bodies, and their membership, should make any fuss, is more than we can see.

So far as the charge of five dollars a day, said to have been fixed by the Charleston Hotels and Boarding Houses, goes, we understand that it is not quite so high as was charged four years since in Cincinnati, the great capital of hog homony and corn whiskey. We should think the cost would somewhat restrain the order of aspirants to a seat upon the floor of Institute Hall, but it did not do so in the previous instance referred to, and it will hardly do so now.

"Onslow Cavalry." The above is the title of a fine military Company recently organized in our neighboring county of Onslow. The Company will muster some sixty members from among the best citizens of Onslow. The following gentlemen have been chosen officers:

- Dr. F. W. Ward, Captain.
- R. E. Dudley, 2d do.
- Cooper Huggins, 3d do.
- S. B. Taylor, 1st Corporal.
- Dr. Chas. Duffy, 2d do.
- Dr. J. W. Montford, 3d do.
- Silas Vinters, 4th do.
- Bryan Southard, Orderly Sergeant.
- Dr. R. W. Ward, Surgeon.

We understand that the Uniforms of the Company have been got up here by Mr. Baldwin, being made of N. C. Cassinere, trimmed with gold lace and scarlet cloth, and presenting a very handsome appearance.

County Taxes.	
On Tuesday last, New Hanover County Court levied the following taxes for 1859 to be collected in 1860:	
REAL ESTATE—\$100 VALUATION.	11 cts.
School.....	09 "
Poor.....	06 "
Asylum.....	02 "
Total	28 "
Add State tax.....	20—48 cts.
County purposes.....	80 cts.
School.....	22 "
Poor.....	15 "
Asylum.....	05 "
Patrol.....	05 "
Total	\$1.27
State tax to be added.....	80—82 07
White poll the same less the patrol tax.	

Among the arrivals of produce this morning, we notice 47 barrels spirits turpentine consigned to Messrs. DeRossett, Brown & Co. and Anderson & Savage, brought by the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. Road. This is the first arrival, and marks the opening up a new trade. The road is rapidly working its way into a section from which much valuable trade may be expected.

"With the lights now before me," was a sort of condition or reservation made by an astute politician, saving to himself the right to shape his course or opinions by fuller or more satisfactory lights, should such be subsequently presented.

With the lights before them at Cincinnati, the Democratic Convention fixed upon Charleston as the next place of meeting. With the lights now before the National Committee, and the public generally, a very different location would have been chosen. Such charges as are made, and such prices as are asked, we have never heard of before—certainly not since the first fabulous days of California, and barely then. For the mere occupancy of a suit of furnished rooms during the session, the charge is counted, not by hundreds, but by thousands—*meals extra.* It is stated in the papers that the Convention will have to pay \$250 a day for the use of the Institute Hall—this belonging to a public association, and not to mere private speculators; but all seems to be speculation.

The prices asked may have two good effects. First, they may keep away a good many more hangers on, and they may hurry up the action of the Convention.

Upon the whole, as the thing has turned out, we are truly sorry that the Convention was called to meet in the metropolis of South Carolina. The whole exhibition is humiliating in the extreme. Strangers visiting Charleston are not suitors for their much talked of hospitality, and have no right to expect it or complain of its absence; but they have a right to complain of unblushing and shameless extortion, and the remembrance of it will long continue to cast a shadow upon the reputation of our sister town.

The last proposition is that the Convention should formally organize at Charleston, and immediately adjourn to Baltimore or elsewhere. This will hardly be done, however; but the very fact that such a proposal has been entertained shows the strength of the dissatisfaction.

The late official greetings out of the Emperor of the French, in his speech at the opening of the Legislature, suggesting new arrangements for Italy, not in accordance with the understood wishes of the other great powers, nor even with the Convention of Villa Franca, and much less with the right of the people of Central Italy to choose their own rulers, has thrown fresh doubts upon the stability of the existing peace.

If Tuscany, with the Romagna, is to be erected into a new Kingdom of Etruria, and occupied by a Bonaparte, the arrangement cannot but be regarded as a menace by all the other Princes and Governments of Italy, as the little Tuscan Kingdom will be only an outpost of the formidable Gallic Empire. Further, the assertion that France requires Savoy for the security of her frontiers, is well calculated to add to the force of this menace, as the annexation of Savoy, France would possess the key to the passes of the Alps into upper Italy, while her fleets from Toulon or Marseilles could pour her armies into the ports of Tuscany unopposed. The annexation of a portion of the Papal dominions to the new Kingdom naturally shocks the religious sentiment of Catholic Europe; while Russia and Prussia, already non-Catholic, feel interested in the doctrine of hereditary right and of established authority. England deprecates the annexation of Savoy, and all Europe is agitated to its centre, waiting for the next movement of the insatiable man who rules over France, upon whose policy the "inexorable logic of events," to use his own words, has yet to pronounce its decision. He may be wavering or vacillating, or he may be manoeuvring. He may be a worse man or a more foolish man, as either view is taken of this case. Unless he is playing a deep and dangerous game, he is playing a very wavering and inconsistent one.

Savoy is not a portion of Italy, although the original seat of the family which now occupies the throne of the most prominent Italian monarchy. Nice, in which city it is said that the Emperor's speech was received with much rejoicing, is the Capital of the division or department of the same name. Like Savoy, this division was annexed to France under the First Napoleon, and formed the department of the maritime Alps. Population of the department about a quarter of a million. Nice would give to France another avenue into Italy—indeed it would make her an Italian power, for Nice is Italian, although Savoy is not.

MR. POOL AND THE COALFIELDS ROAD.—The Wilmington Journal is in trouble because Mr. Pool sometimes votes against a bill to open the coalfields road, and on the final vote did not vote at all. The Journal thinks we should be in trouble. Therein the Journal makes a mistake. As citizens of Fayetteville and stockholders in the road, we are bound to vote for the bill. We should have voted against the bill.—*Fay. Observer.*

In justice to the editors of the Observer, we would state that they were the only "stockholders" in the road who voted against receiving the subscription made for the road on Tuesday afternoon.

On motion of Henry B. Bunting, Esq., the following resolutions were adopted by the Society. The minutes of the last meeting were read. The President then delivered an interesting address—upon the formation of the Society and its general objects and benefits. On motion of Henry B. Bunting, Esq., the following resolutions were adopted by the Society.

Resolved, That the competitors for the sweepstakes be allowed to select any acre, from a field not exceeding ten acres, provided that the field be uniform in its character, and would not, in the opinion of two disinterested persons, produce more bushels of corn to the acre, under the usual mode of cultivation, without fertilizers, and provided further, that the selection be made before the harvest, in one body of not less than thirty-five yards in width.

Resolved, That the successful competitor be required to furnish to the Secretary in writing, for the use of the Society, an accurate account of the manner of cultivation, fertilizers and quantities used, and in fact correct sample of the mode of cultivation, from beginning to end, before the premium shall be paid him.

On motion of H. Bunting, Esq., the following resolution was adopted:—viz: That the initiation fee of the Society be increased to three dollars, and that each person seeking to become a member, be required to pay the sum of Three Dollars, which sum shall be in full payment for twelve months from the date of his membership.

D. McMillan, Esq., offered the following, which was adopted by the Society:—viz: That a committee of three be appointed by this meeting to revise the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society, and report at the next meeting.

Whereupon R. H. Cowan, Jos. M. Fay and Judge Person were appointed as that committee.

E. D. Hall, Esq., offered the following, which was adopted by the Society:—viz: That a committee of seven be appointed, whose duty it shall be to solicit subscriptions, and ascertain whether land suitable for Fair Grounds can be obtained by purchase or otherwise, and report to the Society at its meeting in June next.

The following gentlemen were appointed as that committee:—viz: N. N. Bunting, Esq., John D. W. B. Bunting, Esq., Henry Nutt, Esq., Dr. J. W. B. Bunting, Esq., and the Hon. S. J. Person, and the few remarks he made were listened to with marked attention by the Society, and in conclusion offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:—viz: That we will hold an Agricultural Fair for this County, in the town of Wilmington, during the present year, and that the committee of seven appointed at this meeting be charged with the duty of fixing the time, raising funds, and making all necessary arrangements for that purpose, and that they make a list of the products of Agriculture, Art, Manufacture and Handwork, and also Stock, Animals, &c., and fix upon premiums, and that they appoint judges to be exhibited, and the premiums to be awarded to each.

R. H. Cowan, Esq., was selected by the meeting to address the Society at its regular meeting in June. And the Hon. S. J. Person selected to deliver an address before the Wilmington County Fair.

Discussion on the different subjects introduced was participated in by W. B. Meares, Jos. L. Fay, R. Nutt, O. L. Fillow, S. B. Bunting, Dr. Carr, and others, all having the good of the Society at heart.

No other business, the Society adjourned.

W. R. Rzeson, Sec'y.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Congress. WASHINGTON CITY, March 15th, 1860. On yesterday, the Senate passed the female emigrant protection bill; also, the Military Academy bill, with Wigfall's amendment appropriating eleven hundred thousand dollars for the defence of the Texas frontier.

In the House, a bill was reported for suppressing polygamy in Utah.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 16th, 1860. Nothing of importance transpired in the Senate on yesterday, except in executive session, when the Nicaragua treaty was amended and laid on the table. The treaty is now defeated, the time for its ratification having expired.

Nothing of importance in the House. WASHINGTON CITY, MARCH 17th, 1860. Congressional proceedings yesterday were entirely unimportant, the Senate formally rejecting the Nicaragua treaty.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTIONS. CONCORD, N. H., March 15th, 1860. The returns of the election in this State, so far as received, indicate that the Republican majority will reach 5,000, and a majority of 90 members in the Legislature.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION. WASHINGTON CITY, March 17th, 1860. The delegates here to the Charleston Convention are strongly agitating the subject of removing the Convention to Baltimore or Richmond. The former city appears to be the most practicable.

EXECUTION OF STEVENS AND HAZLETT. CHARLESTOWN, VA., MARCH 17th, 1860. Stevens and Hazlett were hung yesterday at noon.—There was no disturbance. Stevens died hard. Hazlett died without a struggle. They refused all Ministerial aid, being Spiritualists.

LATER FROM EUROPE. ST. JOHNS, N. B., March 16th, 1860. The Steamship Circassian arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, with dates to the 31st.

The Reform bill was introduced in Parliament on the first. The Liberals are dissatisfied with its measures.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company have agreed to expend 20,000 pounds to resuscitate the old cable.

Napoleon, in a speech opening the French Legislature, said it was intended to make Tuscany a separate kingdom, and annex Parma and Modena to Sardinia, and Savoy to France.

The London Chronicle reiterates the statement of the alliance between Austria and Russia, and says the treaty has been ratified. A vote of the people of Central Italy is to be taken on the annexation question.

The annexation of Savoy to France is condemned by the English Ministry.

LIVERPOOL MARKET. LIVERPOOL, March 16th, 1860. Cotton.—Sales for the week 55,000 bales; Middling and lower qualities have declined 1-8d. The holidays have produced quietness in the market, and quotations are barely maintained. The market closed quiet but steady.

Fair Orleans 73½d; Middling Orleans 76-78½; Fair Uplands 7d; Middling Uplands 6-6½d. Stock at Liverpool 750,000 bales, of which 610,000 are American.

Flour firm, and holders demand an advance. Wheat quiet but steady. Corn dull, and slow sale, but prices unaltered. Sugar quiet. Coffee firm. Rice firm.

Turpentine dull, all qualities have slightly declined.—Spirits Turpentine 36s. a 36s. 6d.

Consols closed at 94½.

NEW YORK, March 19th, 1860. The Steamship Teutonia at this port brings London dates to the 15th, but no later markets.

Napoleon's Speech had been received with great enthusiasm at Nice.

Austria tacitly consents to the annexation of Savoy to France.

The Papal government had prohibited travel by transit between Ancona and Romagna. The merchants protest, and the landed proprietors in the Marches refuse to pay taxes.

Soldiers enlisted in Austria are pouring into the States of the Church and Naples.

The Pope is said to be willing to make concessions if the Legislators will submit.

Arrived at Bristol, England, Br. Brig Ann Lovett, from Wilmington, N. C.; and at Gravesend, Brig Clara Hickman from do.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19th, 1860. Government will forthwith proceed to negotiate another treaty with Nicaragua.

Three Virginia Democrats have elected Hunter delegates to Charleston; one District has chosen Wise delegates.

We are pleased to learn that the City of New York will hereafter run regularly between this port, Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond, (Virginia) and if the trade proves encouraging she will soon have a consort.

Our Southern friends will be glad to hear that the Philadelphia line she made 180 voyages, or 360 passages, averaging less than sixty hours a passage, and always delivered her cargoes in sound condition and complete comfort.

Messrs. EDITORS:—I clip the above paragraph from the Boston Courier of February 29th. In view of the constantly increasing steam facilities afforded by our neighbors North and South of us, we should not, in justice to ourselves, lose any time in securing the Steamship line between this port and New York. Norfolk has already three Steamers running regularly to New York, and the one mentioned above to Boston, with the prospect of a consort, should the trade prove encouraging, which it doubtless will. Charleston has, or will soon have, two fine Steamers between that port and Boston, in addition to the New York line.

To retain and increase our business it is indispensable that we offer equal facilities.—We cannot compete successfully without—when we take into view the large amount of freight received through Norfolk for our State, it is not a matter of surprise that Steamers may well, and their number increase.

WATER STREET. Supreme Court. By Pearson, C. J. In Doe ex dem Safret v. Hartman, from Rowan affirming the judgment. In Knoone v. Wallace, from Onslow, affirming the judgment. In State v. Sizemore, from McDowell, judgment reversed.

In Darden v. Cowper, from Hertford, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In Holt v. Hogan, in equity, from Randolph, directing a reference. In Little v. Benuet, in equity, from Anson.

By Battle J. In Shaw v. Etheridge, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment. In McGinnis v. Harris, from Cabarrus, affirming the judgment. In Darden v. Currituck, affirming the judgment. In McMillan v. Davis, from Bladen, declaring that there is no error and directing a proceeding.

In Simpson v. Spence, in equity, from Chowan, declaring all the children entitled. In Woodley v. Gallop, in equity, from Washington, declaring the rights of the parties. In Ramsour v. Barrett, from Mecklenburg, demurrer overruled with costs.—*Register.*

CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—Charleston, March 14.—The Charleston Mercury of this morning says the town was in a ferment yesterday, in consequence of the reception of despatches from Washington, stating that the Central Committee were considering the propriety of changing the place of holding the Democratic Convention in consequence of the exorbitant charges of hotel keepers, &c. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald reiterates the statement, but says that as Charleston was the place designated by the Cincinnati Convention, it is believed that whatever may be the views of individual members of the National Committee, they, as a body, have no power to annul the resolution of the last nominating Convention.

Further Foreign News by the Circassian. ENGLAND.—Lord John Russell introduced his reform bill in the House of Commons on the 14th inst. It tends the elective franchise to ten poor occupancies in the counties, six pounds in the boroughs, twenty-five in the smallest boroughs, which are to have one instead of two members, and the seats thus gained are to be distributed between the most populous counties and boroughs. Ireland and Scotland get two additional members each, corresponding with the reduction in the franchise, but their present representation is not to be disturbed.

The Liberal journals are not satisfied with these measures.

The budget had made further progress, and all of Mr. Gladstone's recommendations thus far have been carried.

The steamer Nimrod had been wrecked on the passage from Liverpool to Cork, and all on board, numbering fifty persons, drowned.

FRANCE.—The French Legislature was opened on the 1st by the Emperor Napoleon. In his speech the Emperor promises that every effort for the maintenance of peace shall be made. He rejoices at the amicable relations existing between France and all the European powers, and hopes for a speedy peace in China. He expresses the hope that the Emperor of Russia will be able to settle the affairs in that quarter by approaching a settlement.

He says he has advised the King of Sardinia that Tuscany must not be annexed, but that the wishes of the other Italian provinces may be entertained, provided the rights of the Holy See be respected in principle.

The safety of the French frontiers requires the annexation of Savoy, and the Emperor says he hopes that frank explanation of the question will cause the great powers to recognize the justice of the claim. He professes astonishment at the agitation in the Catholic world, and points to his efforts in behalf of the Pope.

The French army is to be reduced by the discharge of 150,000 men, and would be further reduced but for the Chinese war, and the Italian occupation. He concludes by referring to his new free-trade policy, and predicting the most favorable results.

The speech produced a slight depression on the Paris Bourse.

The English journals protest against the annexation of Savoy.

Prince Lucien Bonaparte will probably be proposed as King of Tuscany.

AUSTRIA.—The London Chronicle reiterates its statement relative to an Austro-Russian alliance, but says the treaty has since been ratified.

ITALY.—The votes of the people of Central Italy are so taken on the question of the proposed annexation to Sardinia, or the establishment of a separate kingdom, by the Neubian Marshes demand annexation to Piedmont.

The Pope threatens Victor Emanuel with excommunication.

The annexation of Savoy by France has been condemned by the English minister.

SPAIN.—A treaty of peace between Spain and Morocco has been proposed. The demands of Spain are exorbitant.

THE WAR IN MEXICO. NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—Apolo advice to the 27th February have been received. Gen. Alvarez had ordered Gen. Wheat to Vera Cruz to command the foreign auxiliaries expected there. Miramon, it was believed would not attack Vera Cruz. Carvajal with 2000 men had cut off 1000 of Miramon's troops, and effectually prevented all communication with the Capital.